are conspicuously stouter. The antennæ also recall those of P. formicarii Ehrhorn, but that species is more hairy, and differs in the size and proportions of the legs."

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Soronia decumana Er. in Alabama.—Mr. H. P. Loding has found this Mexican species of the family Nitidulide at Spring Hill, Ala., February 16, under bark of oak. It has previously been reported by Mr. Schaeffer as occurring near Brownsville, Texas (Science Bulletin, Mus. Brooklyn Inst. I, 15, p. 375, Apl., 1909).—C. W. Leng.

**Distribution of Hemiptera.**—Some interesting records of distribution of certain Hemiptera that have recently come to my attention are herewith reported. Mr. John D. Sherman while collecting near the Huron Mountain Club, Lake Superior, Michigan, in June, 1911, took two specimens of *Pyrrhotes hæmatoloma* H. S. The occurrence of this species so far north of its usual range, in the southern states, is worthy of note.

Mr. George P. Engelhardt, collecting along the beach at Rockaway, Long Island, found a single specimen of *Ceraleptus americanus* Stål. Mrs. Slosson has a single specimen taken at Lake Worth, Fla.

In my collection is a specimen of Lygœus albulus Dist. which I took at Woods Hole, Mass., in August, 1898. The occurrence of this species in the east seems extremely rare. Having some doubt about the identity of this specimen I referred it to Mr. Van Duzee, who compared it with a specimen of L. albulus determined by Mr. Distant, and the determination was correct.

I have three specimens of *Phymata vicina* Handl. in my collection from New Jersey, one taken at Madison by Mr. Paulmeier and the other two by myself in Lakehurst in June. This species has hitherto not been known from so far north.

Metatropiphorus belfragei Rent, was described from Texas. Mr. Wm. T. Davis has taken a specimen of this at Cape May, N. J., in Aug., 1910, and another at Yaphank, Long Island, July 25, 1908. In July, 1910, I took a single specimen of this species near Sauger-

ties, N. Y. Mr. Van Duzee has collected this species in Florida, but owing to an error, it was omitted from his list of Florida Hemiptera.—H. G. BARBER.

Habits of Cerceris fumipennis Say.—Specimens of this wasp were not uncommon at Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y., where on Aug. 5, 1911, several colonies of from six to twenty hills, each the home of a wasp, were found. The hills, averaging one inch in height and two and one half inches in diameter, much resembled conical ant hills with a large hole at the top and were made in an area of compact sand from eight inches to two feet apart. The holes, approximating three eighths inch in diameter, begin sometimes immediately at the apex of the hill, and sometimes a little below the apex with a funnelshaped excavation leading to them. From the top they were found to go directly downward to a little below the level of the ground and then curve to one side. In depth they ranged from four and one half to six inches, and there was no widened cell at the terminus. At the bottom of some of the burrows paralyzed Buprestids were found, but no eggs of the wasps were in any instance attached to them. Occasionally also a wasp would be found in the burrow apparently doing nothing. This was in the early morning. Towards the middle of the day the wasps became active and, catching them as they came from their hunting expeditions, were usually found to be carrying a Buprestid. On one occasion also two of the beetles were found lying on the loose earth which composed the hill. The Buprestids collected in this way represented three species determined by Mr. Leng as follows: Dicerca punctulata, Buprestis lineata, and Chrysobothris floricola, the first being the most abundant.

Mr. Wm. T. Davis also met with a hill of what is undoubtedly this same species of wasp at Butterfly Bridge, near Cassville, N. J., Aug. 11, with two *Dicerca punctulata* lying on its side. The owner of the hill was not about, but a good photograph identifies the latter with those found at Yaphank.—John A. Grossbeck.